

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

50 per cent Reduction

ON ALL LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS

\$25 00 Jackets are now \$12 50
22 50 " " 11 25
20 " " 10
18 " " 9
16 " " 8
15 " " 7 50
14 " " 7
12 " " 6

\$25 00 Cloth Capes, now \$12 50
20 " " 10
15 " " 7 50
14 " " 7
13 50 " " 6 75
12 " " 6
\$20 00 Plush " \$10 00
20 00 Golf " 10 00

12 00 Misses' Jackets 6
10 " " 5
10 00 Child's Reefers 5
8 50 " " 4 25
8 " " 4
7 " " 3 50

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

All Customers

are good customers with us. Those who buy little and those who buy much receive the same careful consideration.

ALL PRICES are low prices with us. Both staple goods and luxuries are all sold on the same closely-calculated margin.

ALL GOODS we sell are good goods. Of course, there are different grades of many articles, but our aim is to sell each grade at the lowest price compatible with first-class service.

ALL DAYS are bargain days at our store. We give customers our guarantee on all household supplies obtained from us.

AT ALL TIMES our qualities are uniformly high and our prices uniformly low. Try us and be convinced.

M V N Braman.

12 STATE STREET.

An After Christmas Thought

Now that the rush of the Holidays has passed give some thought to your own wardrobe. If you require a Suit, an Overcoat or trousers, take advantage of our markdown bargains and low tariff prices. This means closing out quite a large quantity of goods at about one-fourth less than their real value. Also a complete line of men's furnishing goods for less than cost. Look them over.

P. J. BOLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HAVANA QUIET AGAIN.

Today's Dispatches Say Rioting is Over. New Restrictions to Be Put in Force.

Washington, D. C., January 14.—Dispatches have been received here by the Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy De Lome, indicating that the riots are practically over, and that perfect calm at present prevails in Havana. A dispatch filed at 10 o'clock this morning by Secretary General Congosto, says:

"The tumult has not been continued. Calm is preserved throughout the city. I believe the normal condition will be perfectly established. Fortunately there is not a single casualty that we have to regret."

A decree has been published in Havana prohibiting the publication in the daily newspapers of cable dispatches without previous censorship and within 12 hours notice of their receipt. In addition to this the postoffice here will detain in the near future national and foreign newspapers which have not previously been censored. Violators of the law are warned that they are under military jurisdiction. Another edict will be published shortly forbidding the gathering of groups of more than four persons either in the streets or in the stores.

Word has been received from Madrid that the sudden burst of feeling against the United States has caused the police to redouble their precautions in the vicinity of the United States legation and the residence of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, minister from this country. No serious attacks are expected now, however.

John Reed Captured.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 14.—George Spencer, better known as John Reed, the alleged bunco and confidence man, who left these parts two weeks ago after depositing \$18,-

500 in bail, arrived here this morning from Philadelphia where he was captured by the police and extradited. He was arrested there as a fugitive from justice. The hearing was held here this morning and Reed was held without bail. None of his friends were present to bail him. Spencer lives in a brown stone front in Patteron, N. J., and is a prominent society man there.

NEW TERMS OF OFFICE

Senator Hoar Introduces Bill to Adopt New Date of Inauguration.

Washington, Jan. 14.—In the senate today Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts presented the following joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States: "That the term of office of president and of the fifty-sixth congress shall continue until the 30th day of April in the year 1899 at noon. The senators whose existing terms would otherwise expire on the fourth day of March in the year 1899 or thereafter shall continue in office until noon of the 30th day of April succeeding such expiration. And the 30th day of April at noon shall thereafter be substituted for the fourth day of March as the commencement and termination of the official terms of the president, vice-president, senators and representatives in congress." The resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

OPERATIVES' UNREST.

Massachusetts Arbitrators and New Bedford Crisis.

No Concessions to Lonsdale Company's Weavers.

New Schedule Cause of Discontent Among Fall River Help.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 14.—The most interesting incident of yesterday in the labor situation here was the attempt of the state board of arbitration to heal the breach growing out of the exclusion of all of the labor men except the spinners' representatives at the arbitration conference Tuesday afternoon. There has been a feeling of soreness among the weavers and other operatives ever since, which was not appreciably lessened by the statement of the state board on Wednesday, throwing the blame on the manufacturers. Thursday afternoon Matthew Hart, secretary of the Cotton Weavers' Protective association, received a dispatch from Richard T. Barry, the labor representative on the state board, asking him to meet him at the Old Colony station this morning at 10:30 with such other representatives of labor unions as he might get. This dispatch was brought up at the meeting of the weavers' committee, and it was voted to send Mr. Barry a telegram saying it would be impossible to make an appointment with him for today. The weavers state that their representatives lost \$17 by staying out of the mills Tuesday to attend a conference from which they were shut out, and if a member of the state board desires to meet with them, he can see them next week, when they are idle in consequence of the strike. The weavers' committee perfected arrangements for mass meetings to be held in furtherance of the strike.

At a mass meeting of the Card and Picker Room association at the north end last night, at which 500 operatives were present, a speaker stated that an attempt would probably be made by one north end and one south end corporation to keep their mills running the first day of the strike by offering fancy prices, and he warned all operatives to reject such offers and remain away. It was unanimously voted to resist the outdawn and stand by the other union. Secretaries Ross and Mills addressed the meeting. Secretary Ross said that the 400 spinners would have contributions of \$1000 from the national body to divide among them weekly during the strike. The Loomfixers and Slaters' Tenders' unions both voted unanimously to strike on Monday. Both unions have promise of backing from Fall River and elsewhere.

In the city council last night Councilman A. P. Smith introduced the following order: Ordered, that a joint special committee of the two branches of the city council to consist of the mayor and the president of the common council, with power to enlarge the committee as they deem expedient, be appointed to consider the matter of the impending trouble regarding the mill situation and to co-operate with a view to making some arrangements which will avert so serious a matter as a strike.

The order was adopted and the committee appointed. Secretary Samuel Ross stated last night that the proposition which he made

to the manufacturers at Tuesday's conference, when the state board of arbitration was present, was to the effect that the strike could be averted by the taking down of the notices of reduction and thus transferring the scene of the resistance of the cutdown to Fall River.

Howard on English Mills.

Boston, Jan. 14.—The Globe says that the cutting down of wages will not solve the difficulty with which the textile manufacturers now find themselves confronted, according to the opinions of men who are regarded as authorities in textile manufacture, and who, having been brought up in the cotton business, have made it a lifetime study. Reductions in wages, they claim, tend to decrease the demand for the product of the mills, and affects cotton as well as other industries. In support of this the Globe quotes Robert Howard, so long identified with the cotton industry in Fall River, in which he says among other things that it is not wise to reduce wages now unless the price of cloth is reduced in proportion.

"I believe in high wages for the people," said he, "and if the manufacturers would advance wages 20 percent all along the line it would soon start every spindle in the country humming. You can put a high a tariff as you please upon the product of other countries, but unless you increase wages no great good can be accomplished. Our mills are producing more than the market can consume, just the same as in England, but the English merchant has the advantage of being able to exchange his goods with other nations, and because he can bring the exchanged product into England free of duty he can make a good bargain. This is done in spite of the fact that it costs from 8 to 9 cents per cut more to manufacture the cotton cloth in England than it does to manufacture the same goods in America."

When asked how it was possible for manufacturers in this country to make their goods cheaper, he said: "The situation in England in many of the mills is somewhat similar to that in the south. The operatives run four looms in England and in the south, while in Fall River and other New England cities they run six to eight on the same class of work. Take a mill like the Hathaway in New Bedford, of about 17,000 spindles. You will find that to run a pair of mills in England it takes a spinner, a tender and a back-boy, while in the Hathaway mill less than two persons per pair of mules are employed. The mills in England are making money in spite of this even though the operatives work but 55 hours per week. Beside this, there is a difference in the management of the mills. In England the managers are selected for their ability rather than because some of their relatives can, through having control of sufficient stock, secure their appointment to official, high salaried positions."

Mr. Howard compared many English mills with similar concerns in this country, and said: "Our manufactured goods are not as saleable as are those of the English mills, nor are they as good as they used to be before the manufacturers of New England tried to break up the Spinners' union by the introduction of the ring-spinning frames, which are operated by little girls."

Mr. Howard believes that the weavers will strike in New Bedford, and thinks they ought to receive the support of every person in the New England states.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Hugh Murray, an insolvent marketman in Providence, cut his throat. Fire in the picker room of the Hamlet mill in Woonsocket, R. I., caused damage to the extent of \$5000. Major William Rounds, probate judge for 20 years and judge of the Windsor county court for 15 years, died in Chester Depot, Vt., at the age of 72.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST LISTS.

Definite Estimate Given Today of the Awful Results of the Arkansas Disaster.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 14.—The latest list shows a total of 43 lives lost in the tornado which swept through Fort Smith Tuesday night. Not less than 70 others are injured, many of whom are seriously hurt and several are expected to die.

The work of removing the debris from the ruined buildings progressed yesterday. Five new names were added to the list of the dead. Two bodies were dug from the ruins of the Smith block from which 11 had previously been taken.

The full extent of the storm may be comprehended from the fact that 35 miles northeast of the city a quantity of tin roofing from a Garrison avenue building was found.

Ladies of the city are at work distributing food and clothing to the need. The relief committee finds difficulty in housing the suffering. One hundred and fifty buildings were demolished and will have to be rebuilt to accommodate the people. Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Little Rock and other cities have wired their readiness to lend aid if necessary. A census of the dead, injured

and property loss is being taken. The number of dead will not exceed 50.

People Lost All.

Van Buren, Ark., Jan. 14.—Tuesday night's tornado played havoc among the fruit and berry growers a few miles east of this city. Three persons were killed and three hurt fatally.

There are possibly 20 wounded in this (Crawford) county, while the destruction of buildings, fences and orchards was very great. In most instances the worst sufferers are gardeners and small fruit growers, who, in the destruction of their homes, live stock and orchards, lost their all.

Town Practically Destroyed.

Springfield Mo., Jan. 14.—The eastern part of Taney county, near the Arkansas line, was devastated by Tuesday night's tornado, and the village of Bradyville, 50 miles southeast of Springfield, was partially destroyed. Mrs. Jackson was killed and her husband and children were more or less injured. The family of William Adams suffered serious injuries. According to one rumor four dead men were taken from the wreck of the little town.

CUBAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Hannis Taylor Urges Organization in Every City to Arouse Public Opinion.

New York, Jan. 14.—In compliance with a request made by William O. McDowell, chairman of the organizing committee of the Cuban American club in this city, Hannis Taylor, former United States minister to Spain, has written a letter from Madrid, Spain, in which in part he says: "The Cuban patriots have so completely broken the military power of their oppressors that the independence of the island in the near future is now hardly problematical. The empty sham of autonomy by which the Sagasta ministry have attempted to disarm a triumphal host in the very hour of victory has failed of its purpose. By the resolute statesmanship of General Gomez, the effort to corrupt his followers has been put aside as a poor comedy; and thus has perished the last pretext seized upon by the government at Washington as an excuse for the criminal, cruel, short sighted policy through which it is now aiding and abetting Spain to prolong a scene of death and destruction that is shocking the civilized world."



HANNIS TAYLOR.

"A large portion of the people of Cuba are now either starving to death, or dying of disease at our very doors, and Spain is preparing to send 25,000 more soldiers to Cuba who are to renew the horrors of war; and still the present timid and irresolute administration, by its non-action, is doing all it can to prolong the present situation. In every city in the United States a Cuban-American league should be formed whose primary purpose should be to arouse public opinion to demand the instant passage of the emergency resolution now pending in the house."

"Spain has hurried in vain against the insurgent host over 200,000 men and has expended in vain over \$300,000,000, resources twice as great as those employed by Great Britain in our entire revolutionary war. Spain's military power in Cuba is nearly at an end, while the army under General Gomez is in possession of nearly the entire portion of the island. In the present desperate state of the cause of Spain there can be no doubt that the emergency resolution would give to the insurgents would so strengthen their hand that by the beginning of summer Cuban independence could be justly recognized."

Case of Suspended Animation. Toledo, Jan. 14.—Mrs. John Graper, who, with her family, resides about one mile from the east side, died, or was supposed to have died, last Friday morning, but later developments proved that it was case of suspended animation, brought about by a blow on the head, dealt by her husband. All arrangements had been made for the funeral, when the woman showed unmistakable signs of life. On Friday morning John Graper and his wife quarreled and he struck her on the head with a club. The woman became unconscious and it was thought she had died. She was prepared for burial. On Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock signs of life appeared and the supposed corpse arose in her coffin. She is now on the way to complete recovery.

Nervous Patient's Suicide. Lexington, Mass., Jan. 14.—John H. Curtin, whose home is in New Haven, Conn., committed suicide by cutting his throat at the house of Mrs. L. M. Homans, who conducts a house or retreat for nervous patients. Mr. Curtin came to Lexington on Tuesday last and was admitted to the Homans house upon the recommendation of mutual acquaintances. He did not appear to be in a

very bad condition and soon after his arrival sent a telegram to his mother. Late Thursday afternoon groans were heard coming from his room, and when a physician who had been summoned forced an entrance Mr. Curtin was found dead with his throat cut.

Senator's Democratic In Dispute.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 14.—Representative Saunders, Democrat of Union county, yesterday introduced a resolution in the house of representatives questioning the Democracy of United States Senator Lindsay and asking him to resign. The resolution was referred to the committee on petitions and grievances by a viva voce vote, which disposes of it for all time. The resolution recites the fact that Senator Lindsay has voted against the Democratic party and calls upon him to resign, as he no longer represents the party that elected him. The resolution is the result of the heated fight over the currency question.

Caused Boiler to Explode.

Athol, Mass., Jan. 14.—A flywheel weighing 200 pounds burst in the sawmill of J. S. Hunt Thursday while the engine was running at full speed. A portion crashed into the boiler, causing a terrific explosion, which threw Mr. Hunt a distance of 20 feet. He escaped with a few bruises. Another part of the wheel flew through the roof, tearing out a large hole and cutting the heavy timbers like a knife. The engine was a complete wreck, but as none of the employees was near the machinery at the time, Mr. Hunt was the only man injured.

Hurt by an Explosion.

Boston, Jan. 14.—There was an explosion of illuminating gas yesterday in a five-story brick house on Wall street. Five persons were seriously burned. They were Jacob Webb, his wife, their two little daughters and Barney Michelson, 16 years old. The explosion was primarily due to a leaky gas meter in the Webb tenement. The escape of gas was investigated by aid of a lighted candle. The explosion shattered every window in the house and played havoc with plastering and sheathing.

Going to Washington.

Honolulu, Jan. 6, via San Francisco, Jan. 14.—President Dole leaves for Washington on the 8th instant for the purpose of consulting with the administration on the subject of annexation of these islands to the greater republic. During the president's absence Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper will act as the chief executive. The departure of Mr. Dole was unanimously decided upon at a special meeting of the council of state. After the meeting President Dole said: "It has been considered best that I should go to Washington and meet the administration upon the matter of pending annexation negotiations. Immediately upon arrival in Washington I shall consult with the members of the Hawaiian legation."

Tampered With Public Records.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Sensational charges were made against the civil service commissioners' office before the "Lexow" committee. It was charged by Attorney Bliss that someone during the night following the last day of the appearance of President Kraus and his associates before the committee altered and falsified the records of the commission so that they would not show the names of 28 men who are said to have been added to the eligible police list without authority of law.

Fire This Morning.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 14.—The chemical works of Taylor & Barker at Wamest, two miles below here, was burned early this morning, the glare of the flames making one of the grandest illuminations seen in this section for a long time. The loss is placed at \$10,000. The fire started about 11 o'clock last night and word was sent to this city, but no apparatus was sent for, as the distance was considerable, the works not easy of access and the water supply meager.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

ALMANAC, SATURDAY, JAN. 15. Sun rises—7:11; sets, 4:37. Moon rises—12:30 a. m. High water—4:15 a. m.; 4:30 p. m. Clear and pleasant weather, with temperatures in the vicinity of the freezing point, now seems certain for the next 36 hours. There is some probability of increasing cloudiness Saturday afternoon and rain during the night or Sunday, with higher temperatures from a storm which appears to be forming over the gulf of Mexico that may extend to New England by Sunday.

Green Tag Sale

Beginning today until our annual inventory, February 1st, we employ the green tag to announce the liberal reduction on Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, etc. The green tag also appears in our boys' department, second floor, and parents will do well to take immediate advantage of it.

A few staple goods are not marked down, but everything else is cut

From 10 to 50 per cent off

In the light of an advance of fully 25 per cent in the market value of the Cutting-made production since it was placed on our counters and marked, this makes remarkable buying. A close inspection of our real reduction will reveal excellent values compared to any fictitious sale. Sale continues through January, but first selections are best. Seasonable surprises in every nook and crook of Cutting's crowded corner.

C. H. Cutting & Co.

WHOLESALE RETAILERS—CUTTING CORNER.

Here's an Opportunity!

Ashland Street Lot,

52 feet on the street, 93 feet on the Boston & Albany railroad. 150 feet deep. Right price. Right terms.

Harvey A. Gallup,

BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.

The Famous Canadian Jubilee Singers and Imperial Orchestra.

With the noted Soprano

"BLACK MELBA"

Who is attributed to far surpasses the Black Patti or the original "Jenny Lind."

Eleven Artists, and the only Jubilee Company on the road carrying its own Orchestra.

AT THE
Methodist Episcopal Church,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Children 15 Cents. Reserved Seats, 35 Cents.

Tickets now on sale at Hasting's Drug Store.

New Brand, Just Out.

HAND MADE

T. M. Calnan
TEN CENT
CIGAR

OSCEOLA

HAVANA FILLER,

Sumatra Wrapper.

Everybody Makes Mistakes.

And you'll continue to make the one big mistake about your laundry work if you are not sending it to us. The excellence of our work will surprise you, if it has not done so already. Telephone or drop us a postal and we'll call.

Custom Hand Laundry,
A E Ellis, Proprietor.

Rear of Lonergan & Bissailon's.

Telephone 241-4.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having residences in the city must clear the sidewalks in front of their residences of snow and ice within 24 hours of the time of snow fall or ice formation. Neglect to comply with this order will make any offender subject to the law's penalty. By order of

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Life Insurance

If you would avoid the increasing cost of the old-fashioned post mortem assessment plan as well as the excessive cost of old insurance, insure with the

Greenfield

LIFE ASSOCIATION. Greenfield, Mass. Policy contracts the liberal, concise and just.

E. A. HALL, Pres. H. O. EDGERTON, Sec.

Business is Sew-Sew,

As the seamstress said. The holiday rush is over and we can now get out Suits Overcoats and Trousers at short notice. Perfect fit and best trimmings and workmanship guaranteed.

SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and \$25. TROUSERS—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8.

American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

AT ADAMS

Installation and Social.

The installation of officers of Court Adams, Foresters of America, was held in Odd Fellows hall Thursday evening by Deputy Grand Chief Ranger Donovan of North Adams, assisted by James Kelly of that city as worthy Herald. Mr. Donovan paid the court a handsome tribute for their energy and wished them continued success. The following elections were made: Member of the auditing committee for nine months, Robert Christie; member of finance, Robert E. Hewitt; to act on regular visiting committee, William Welsh and John Trimble; arbitration board, William O'Brien, O.G. Boon, William Lacy, William Walsh, A. W. Safford, Charles H. Tower and E. G. Ingraham; captain of the guards, Godfrey Sanderson Jr.; social committee, John Trimble, Godfrey Sanderson Jr., A. E. Clark, Thomas P. Welsh, Henry M. Fern, Edward Riley, Charles LeRiche, O. G. Boon and George Maunert. After the regular meeting and installation a social followed. Refreshments were served by Caterer Kevin and an informal musical program in which Edward Riley, Dr. A. K. Boom, Alex MacDonald, William Thomas, Joseph Gravel and Harry Smith took part was well rendered. Appropriate remarks were made by Chairman Pickett and William O'Brien.

Funeral of Thomas A. Mole.

The funeral of Thomas A. Mole was held Thursday morning at Pittsfield and was largely attended. Many business men in the city attended. Rev. Dr. Newton of Pittsfield and Rev. Dr. Zahner of this town officiated and Dr. Newton delivered a brief eulogy. Many were present from this place, Dalton and some other towns, and many handsome floral gifts from friends were displayed. The bearers were George W. Clark, Edgar T. Lawrence, Charles E. Merrill of Pittsfield and Fred R. Shaw, Fred W. Smith and James C. Chalmers of this town. The honorary bearers were Lieut. Gov. Crane, Franklin Weston, R. A. Burget and F. W. Hinsdale. At the burial here the citizens showed their respect for their former townsman by marching in large numbers from the station to the grave, where simple but impressive services were held.

Grand Army Fair.

The Grand Army fair will open in the opera house Saturday evening for one week. Palmer's orchestra has been engaged and will furnish music each evening. Dancing will be free. Good entertainments have been provided and there is every reason to believe the fair will be a success. The proceeds are to be used in fitting up the post's new quarters in the memorial and library building, when completed. Season tickets are 75 cents general admission 15 cents.

This Evening's Recital.

The first recital by the local pupils of Prof. Molnby of Pittsfield will be given in the old St. Charles church this evening. The pupils will be assisted by the Harmonic quartet, Miss Nellie Weed, mandolinist and William Kingman, cellist of Pittsfield. The program is well prepared and a good concert may be expected. Admission will be 25 and 15 cents. The proceeds will be donated to the St. Thomas church fund.

Knights of Columbus Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Knights of Columbus was held Thursday evening. Several candidates were elected and four new applications were received. The council voted to ask State Deputy Cashman of Boston to work the third degree February 8. At that time about 30 members will be initiated and delegations from all councils in the western part of the state are expected. A special train will be run for the accommodation of Pittsfield Knights.

New Drawing Class.

A new class has been formed for the study of drawing and it is composed entirely of the public school teachers. The first meeting of the class was held Wednesday evening at the Liberty street school building. Mr. Dilloway, drawing teacher, is instructor. The members of the class are thoroughly interested in the work as it will be very beneficial to them in the teaching of their daily studies.

Greylock Bank Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Greylock National Bank was held Thursday morning and the old board of officers was re-elected. They are as follows: President W. B. Plunkett; vice-president, J. K. Anthony; cashier, Frank Coenen; directors, W. B. and C. T. Plunkett, J. K. Anthony, Edward N. Gibbs, David Follett, E. J. Noble, A. B. Mole, George E. Adams and Frank Coenen.

"A Night With Burns."

Posters are out advertising the coming Burns celebration to be held in the opera house January 23, by the Renfrew Caledonian club. It will be a concert and ball.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., INC., NEW YORK.

The concert will be especially fine inasmuch as the Balmoral quartet of New York has been engaged to sing. Tickets to the concert and ball will be \$1 and for the concert 25 and 35 cents.

Funeral of Miss Dail.

The funeral services for Miss Mary A. Dalton was held at St. Thomas church this morning at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. P. McGrath celebrated a requiem high mass and Rev. D. C. Moran performed the funeral obsequies. The church was filled with friends of the family. Burial was in the family lot in the Cheshire cemetery.

Sultant Organ Recital.

The organ recital at the Methodist church in North Adams by M. Alexandre Guilment will be given this evening. A number of people from this town will attend. It is expected to be one of the finest musical events of the year. Special electric cars will accommodate local people.

Rev. Fr. Gobell of Notre Dame church returned Thursday from Albany, N. Y., where he went with his brother, who had been visiting here.

John Morgan of Elm street is enjoying a visit with his brother, George of Brain-tree, formerly conductor on the Hoosac Valley Street railway.

The inspectors of the Boston & Albany Railroad company rode over the local branch in a private car Thursday.

A horse owned by Smith Gage started to run away on Park street Thursday morning, but was stopped by R. F. Siggs.

Mrs. Paul Lewis is seriously ill at her home on Hoosac street.

Superintendent Z. D. Hall and wife were injured out of their sleigh on Maple street Thursday morning but neither of them were injured.

The regular meeting of N. E. O. P. will be held in Odd Fellows' hall this evening. The officers recently elected are to be installed. A full attendance of members is requested.

The Abolition club will hold their first indoor meet in Grand Army hall this evening. Dancing will be enjoyed with music by Palmer's orchestra and P. J. Kellher will prompt. A very pleasant evening is expected.

The Junior Epworth League of the Trinity Methodist church will hold their annual entertainment and sale at the church parlors this evening. The sale will consist of fancy and useful articles and the entertainment will be made up of vocal and instrumental selections and recitations.

The Banker and Tradesman of this week records a real estate conveyance of Charles A. Howland to Rufus T. Barnes.

Miss Rachael Ferguson was in charge of her sister's school at Zylontie a few hours this morning.

William Hodecker is acting janitor at the Liberty street high school buildings while A. E. Clark is ill.

Miss Agnes Duggan of Zylontie has returned from a visit in Fitchburg.

The regular session of night school will be held this evening.

Allsop's news room is the only place in Williamstown where Suby's fresh roasted peanuts are sold. Try them.

We have a fine supply of sorted hard wood, both sawed and split. Call write or telephone. T. W. Richmond's coal and wood.

"Calnan's" "Hudson Club" cigar, 5c.

The mission of Hood's Sarsaparilla is to cure disease, and thousands of testimonials prove it fulfills its mission well.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-fourth the price of coffee. 25c. and 25c. per package. Price 25c. and 50c.

THE EXCITABLE FRENCH.

Scene in the Chamber of Deputies With the Members Enraged.

Upon arriving at the anteroom of the chamber of deputies, says Colonel T. W. Higginson in The Atlantic, I found the hall full of people waiting, each having to send his card to some member, naming on it the precise hour of arrival. The member usually appeared promptly, when an immense rush called in a stentorian voice for "La personne qui a fait demander M. Constant"—or whoever it might be. Then the constituent—for such it usually was—advanced toward the smiling member, who never looked bored, the mask of hospitality being probably the same in this respect throughout the legislative halls of the world. At last M. Talandier appeared and got me a place among the corps diplomatique. The chamber itself was more like our representatives' hall at Washington than like the house of commons. The members had little locked desks, and some were writing letters, like our representatives, though I saw no newspapers.

The ordinary amount of noise was like that in our congress, though there was happily no clapping of hands for pages, but when the members became especially excited, which indeed happened very often, it became like a cage of lions. For instance, I entered just as somebody had questioned the minister of war, General Borel, about an alleged interference with elections, and his defiant reply had enraged the Lefts, or radicals, who constituted the majority of the assembly. They shouted and gesticulated, throwing up their arms and then slapping them on their knees very angrily, until the president rang his great bell, and they quieted down lest he might put on his hat and adjourn the meeting. In each case the member speaking took his stand in the desk or tribune below the president, and the

WHY

Will men not heed the first warning of overworked brains, Nervous Prostration and a subsequent broken down system common to professional and business men engaged in severe, exciting or long-continued mental labor, when such relief and never failing cure is to be had by tuning up the system with nutritious and easily-digested food, pure air, moderate exercise and two to four bottles of the

FROST

NERVOUS DEBILITY Cure (25c. each), which will stop that wasting of the system, sleeplessness and depression even if brought on by over-indulgence in stimulants, tobacco or morphine. The nervous organs must have some hours' rest in which to recuperate for the day's labor. When this fails the strongest and most robust constitution is soon reduced to a condition of nervous weakness that borders upon serious illness and insanity. Frost's Nervous Debility Cure acts directly on the nerve centers and

CURES

As its effect is soothing and invigorating. If the patient is reduced in weight, and the appetite is poor, take Dr. Frost's General Tonic. Frost's Health Book free at all druggists or by mail.

FROST REMEDY CO., WESTFIELD, MASS.

speeches were sometimes read, sometimes given without notes.

The war minister, a stout, red faced man—always, the radicals say, half intoxicated—stood with folded arms and looked ready for a coup d'etat, yet I heard it said about me that he would be compelled either to retreat or resign.

One saw at a glance how much profounder political differences must be in France than with us.

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WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
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H. G. ROWE, Pres. C. T. FAIRFIELD, Treas.
FROM
THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.
—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."
From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 14, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

THE PARENTS AND THE SCHOOLS.

While large expenditure of money for a new high school building is being contemplated in this city, it is well enough to consider the relations of the parents and the schools, and how much the parents know of the schools and interest themselves in school affairs. There is a growing feeling that the public schools today are too ambitious in their aims, fitting (or trying to fit) pupils for academic courses, rather than spending sufficient time on the rudimentary branches that fit boys and girls for the duties of every day life, and training them for useful citizens in the state.

The other day there was organized in Medford an education society similar to that organized in Newton a few months ago and of which that formed in Brookline, two years ago, was the pioneer and pattern. The idea is said to have spread so much that some 20 similar associations have been formed. Their object is to promote the sympathy which is supposed to exist, and which ought to exist, between parents and teachers for the good of the children. On the one hand, it keeps the parents informed regarding the methods of the schools, so that they can know more accurately whether their children are being trained as the parents think best. On the other hand, it gives the teachers an opportunity of setting their methods before the parents and of informing those parents who have only vague ideas regarding the proper methods of education, and it gives the teachers information regarding the peculiarities of children and of their homes which will be of much help in the school room. Properly managed, such an association may become the center of much good without doing harm, and there is a field for one in every city and large town.

The people who are interested in this larger movement for education have also a broader view of the function of the public as a self-educator. It is coming to be seen more clearly and to be spoken out more plainly that in a democratic form of government such as ours, everything possible must be done to educate the people on the problems of the times and to see that the children have a solid foundation in the common branches. The public school pupils, it is said, must feel that they graduate from the school into the public library with the rudiments of education well learned. There is never to be an end to the self-education of the people. Hence it is perfectly suitable for the school committee to do, as they have done and are doing in New York, something in the way of public lectures on week-day evenings, in the public school houses, which are open free to the public, in the way of enlarging their information and conception of life and of their public duties.

The public school education should be practical. The thought is that our voters must be educated to a large understanding of public questions. We are a self-governing people and it will never be safe to permit such important and complicated questions as the currency to be put before the people as occurred in the last presidential campaign, without their having a broad, general foundation upon which to base their thinking and their political action.

Of this plan a leading Massachusetts paper says: "Such progressive ideas as this make it evident that we are at the beginning of new developments in the science of education and that the mass of the people, many of whom have poor privileges lead narrow intellectual lives, will have wide opportunities opened before them which they will improve to their immense personal benefit and, incidentally, to the unspeakable benefit of the state as a whole."

IT WAS PARTY DISLOYALTY.

Every party's history shows that there are men in it ready to do anything for their own personal ambition, from packing caucuses to repudiating party platforms. A striking instance is that of the Republican party in Ohio, where a portion of the party were ready to elect a free silver United States senator and to repudiate the candidate for senator endorsed in the state platform the year before.

Republicans all over the Union will rejoice that the contest for a senator from Ohio has terminated as it has. A senator has been chosen who will support President McKinley and the gold standard as enunciated in the St. Louis platform. A tremendous effort was made to elect a free silver senator from Ohio, and thus disgrace the national administration at its very outset. Few people cared whether Hanna was elected or not; but they did care that a senator should be chosen who would uphold the St. Louis platform or which McKinley was nominated. That

was accomplished by the election to the senate of Mr. Hanna, whose adherence to the gold standard is unquestioned.

Of the Ohio faction in the Republican party the leading Republican paper of the Northwest says: "Every party will have traitors and bolters who will try to break up the party if their personal ambition cannot be gratified. Ohio just now contains many of these 'bad eggs,' and by a combine with the Democrats they have moved heaven and earth to defeat the regularly nominated Republican candidate for the United States senate, and to force into that body a senator who would vote with the Tellers, the Allens, the Vests and the Turpies. This scheme has been thwarted and killed in the home of its inception, and the combine of free-silver Democrats and bolting Republicans will hereafter be a stench in the nostrils of honest men. Ex-Mayor McKisson of Cleveland was one of those castardly politicians who declared himself to be a Republican and yet in favor of the free silver heresy. Such a union is impossible. McKisson sold himself to the devil of his ambition, and is stricken down loaded with contempt and odium that will cling to him during his future life.

"The Ohio Republicans will now free themselves from this crowd of rotten politicians, who strive only for their personal success or to gratify the malignity of personal hatred.

"Fortunately, all the forces of evil combined against the grand old party have been defeated, and the Democrats and their allies lie flat upon their backs, disgracefully beaten, because they made a combine or the purpose of dividing the spoils and are vanquished in a manner so signal, after using every method of bullying and intimidation. They retire with dishonor, loaded with the contempt of the people. The bribery charged upon the friends of Senator Hanna did not 'pan out' and not even a \$3000 package of money was forthcoming."

The brown-tail moth wants a part of the Massachusetts state treasury as well as the gypsy moth. The gypsy has found out that he isn't the only moth in the limb.

The Republican city committee organized Thursday evening and so did the Hammerites. The Republican party will still live in North Adams despite a disgruntled faction in Ward 1.

It is reassuring to the public to know that the authorities have not given up following the murderers of the Reeds. The resolution to bring the perpetrators of this crime to justice is as strong at the police station and in several lawyers' offices as it was last August.

The sagacious advocates of lower water rents in this city had better read the city charter and the conditions regulating the borrowing of money for water works and then they will learn that the rate cannot be lowered. How wise some people are not! But it is anything for a kick.

A while ago the world was getting into woollens as fast as ever it could, but now another wrinkle has appeared in the winter underwear, and the fad is for linens—yes, cold linen clothing, next to the skin! This peculiar manufacture of flaxen threads is a Russian idea, and the Russians have but one thought, how to keep comfortable in their northern climate.

There is talk of a "new Republican" party in North Adams. There is a "new Democratic" party in Massachusetts headed by George Fred Williams, which is so very "new" that it is entirely disappearing. The ultimate ends of such movements are always the same. The old Republican party is good enough for most Republicans, for when it comes to national and state issues it is, as Mr. Tinker says, the party of Lincoln and Grant and Garfield. In party it is the old party will remain good enough for Republicans who are Republicans.

SHABBY GARMENTS.

How to Make Old Clothes Look Almost as Good as New.

A woman of wonderful resources has just discovered a new and very sure way of renovating and restoring to their former appearance spotted, soiled or faded cloth or serge gowns.

Pick about 20 dry leaves, young green ones by choice, wash them carefully and place them in a jug or basin. Add about one pint of boiling water, cover up the basin or jug, and leave to soak for two or three hours, when it will be ready for use. Meanwhile the garment must be thoroughly brushed inside and out, and all untidy braid or lining removed from the bottom. When ready, spread it on the table, and carefully sponge with ivy water. It must then be hung out to dry, when it will be found to have recovered its former color and to look quite like new.

Black silk may be cleaned in the same manner, but it needs more care. If the silk is in breadths it must be lightly sponged and then tightly rolled over a cloth wound round a roller and left to dry.

Black lace may also be renovated when soiled or brown with age by sponging with ivy water, and then rolling over a cloth wound round a roller. It should not be ironed.

Mix equal quantities of soft soap and powdered starch with half the quantity of salt; make into a paste with lemon juice. Lay this paste on each side of the middle stains and let the article lie out on the grass night and day till the stains disappear. Soaking the clothes stained in buttermilk for a considerable time, then washing them in the usual manner, and finally leaving them to bleach all night on the grass, is an old-fashioned country method, which is effectual. Another is to make a paste of table salt and lemon juice, and lay this thickly on the spots, which should have been previously wetted and soaped; the linen so treated being left in the open air to bleach for several hours at least.

The best element in any of these treatments is the night's bleach. In towns, where this is impracticable, the best thing is to make a solution of equal parts of chloride of lime and common soda in boiling water—half pound each of the lime and soda to three quarts of water; dip the stains into this for a few seconds till they disappear, then rinse the article in boiling soap-suds and send to the wash as usual. Do not let the articles stay more than a few seconds in the solution, or it will burn them. Whenever possible, do not omit the night bleach.—Louisville

PLUCKY LITTLE JAPAN.

Elbows Her Way Among the Great Powers of the Earth.

AMBITIOUS FOR A FIRST PLACE.

The Japanese Cruiser Being Built at Cramp's Shipyards—A Novel Christening. More Arguments For and Against the Annexation of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Nothing like the ambition of little Japan has been seen among the nations for a long time. A diplomat who is thoroughly familiar with the affairs of that oriental country tells me the Japanese are eager to become one of the very first nations of the world. Already they imagine they are almost the equal of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France and the United States. It is for this reason the diplomats are predicting the present eastern question will not be settled without trouble, as Japan is not in a mood to sit still and permit Russia and Germany to gubbe up the best parts of the Chinese coast. It must also be remembered that elections are coming on in Japan in about three months, and the party in power is hard pressed for ammunition with which to silence the guns of the opposition. Nothing is more likely than that the government will deliberately stir up some row in order to take advantage of the aroused national sentiment and retain its grip upon the nation.

I am told that Japan has grown so fast, has so rapidly extended her army, her navy, her public works and all the machinery of her governmental affairs that the nation is almost hopelessly in debt. Taxation is ruinously high, and in order to make both ends meet the government may be compelled to raise it still higher. The Japanese, in other words, are learning to their sorrow that those who have the rare fun of pushing ahead into the ranks of first class nations, and now they have to pay the bills. There is great discontent on account of the high taxes, and already this question is the burning one in Japanese politics.

Shrewd Politicians.

The Japs are shrewd politicians. For instance, I learn that in order to forestall public opinion and also to prevent the government from deliberately manufacturing crises in the civil and diplomatic corps that might give these places to the sons of rich and influential men and thus hold the elections. Legations and consulates were established at places where Japan has no more need of diplomatic or consular representatives than a dog has for two tails. But places must be found somehow. All of which reminds one of our country in the days when spoils seekers and the system of rewards for political services raged, untried by civil service laws.

As evidence of the shrewdness and thoroughness of the Japanese let me tell you how closely they watch the contracts which they let for the construction of naval vessels. The Cramps at Philadelphia have built for the Japanese government a smart cruiser called the Kasagi, and she is to be launched in about a week. During all that time she has been under construction the Japanese have had stationed at Philadelphia half a dozen naval attaches, each skilled in some particular line of naval construction—one for steam machinery, another for strength of materials, a third for chemical tests—and in this way they have carefully inspected every piece of material and every part of the work. It is an axiom among contractors for naval military work that if you want to fool a wily Jap you have to get up before day light.

Miss Long and the Pigeon.

In connection with the coming launching of the cruiser at Philadelphia there is a pretty little story. The Japanese minister invited the daughter of Secretary of the Navy Long to christen the ship, but Secretary Long, being a strict temperance man, objected on account of the breaking of the traditional bottle of champagne over the ship's bows. Then the Japanese minister suggested that they have recourse to the custom of his own country, and instead of spilling wine after the manner of the occidental, release from its cage the moment the good ship begins to slide down the greased ways a white pigeon. Naturally Miss Long liked this idea very well, and so did the temperance secretary, and accordingly the Kasagi is to be christened with a white dove liberated at the right moment. Let us hope it will prove to be a dove of peace, harbinger of amicable relations between the ambitious little nation across the Pacific and ourselves.

The senate is still debating the Hawaiian annexation question, and a vote is not likely to be taken at once. Although the sessions are held in secret, there are great many statesmen who want to discuss this most important and interesting question, and speeches will be the order of the day for some time to come no doubt. There is the keenest sort of interest here in the Hawaiian matter, and the national capital is divided into two camps concerning it. Fortunately the division is not on party lines.

The chief argument which I have heard used against annexation is that instead of being a source of strength to the United States from the narrow point of view the islands will be a source of weakness. On this point opinions are as diverse as the poles. The statement of the case on the one side is as follows:

Defense of Honolulu.

If we take the islands and establish there a naval and coaling station, we shall be compelled to defend them. They will be liable to attack from the fleet of an enemy, and will thus constitute just one more city which we must guard. Instead of guarding Honolulu, it would be better to keep our ships nearer our own coast, to guard San Francisco and Portland.

On the other side it is claimed that if the ships of an enemy spend their time and their steaming power fighting us at Honolulu that is a good deal better than having them destroy the richest city within the Golden Gate. Besides, we could so fortify Honolulu that the enemy could not take it, and our ships would be able to run in there and coal and refit in case of need. As the enemy could not reach there or anywhere else on this side the Pacific, he would soon run out of steaming power and we should have an immense advantage over him.

The kernel of the argument for the annexationists is that it would run the hazard line of our frontier out 2,500 miles to sea and afford just so much more protection to our coast cities. But it is apparent this is a complicated problem which only the naval experts are competent to settle, and even they cannot agree.

WALTER WELLMAN.

If you are starting on a long walking tour, thoroughly soap the inside of your stocking heel with the common yellow soap used in laundries. This will prevent your heel blistering.

Hood's Pills
Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25 cents.

A Singular Pet.

In a "Tour Around Hawaii," written in 1825, is this amusing description of an odd pet, the favorite of two native women: When we reached the house of our host, the head man of Kapapala, we met a cordial reception.

Few of the Hawaiian females are without a pet, usually a dog. Here we observed a species of favorite that we had not seen before. It was a curly tailed hog about a year and a half old, three or four feet long and in tolerable order. He belonged to two sisters of our host and joined the social circle around the evening hearth. During the evening he closely followed every movement made by his mistresses, and at supper put forth his nose and received his portion at their hands. According to custom, they washed their hands after the meal, and then passed the bowl to the hog.

At the usual time for retiring to rest these two ladies spread their mats and tapers on the ground in one corner, and as is the usual practice, lay down to sleep with their clothes on. The hog waited very quietly till they had taken their places, when he marbled over their tapers and stretched himself between them. The large tapa that covered them all was then drawn up by one of them to his ears, after which he reclined his head on a pillow by his side.

I could not forbear smiling broadly at seeing the three heads in a row. This disconcerted the women a little, and they raised their heads and the hog grunted.

The brother said that his sisters had a great attachment for the hog, having fed it since it was a few days old, and did not like to have it sleep out with the other hogs in the cold, adding that if it were put out it would make such a noise all night at the door that no one in the house would be able to sleep.

Klondike Gold.

He had spent two or three winters in the Klondike country, or said he had, and he was telling his friends about it.

"It isn't so awfully cold up there when one gets used to it, is it?" asked a listener. "Well," he hesitated, "I don't really suppose it is; anyhow, it isn't to the one that's used to it. He don't know a thing about it. He's been froze to death a month by that time."

"Oh, indeed," stammered the inquirer, who seemed to be disturbed by the sad fate of the person accustomed to it.

"Yes, and I've seen it so cold that a bullet shot up in the air would freeze up there and not come down till the spring thaw. But that isn't as bad as it was last winter. By jingo, I'm a liar if we didn't have a Boston girl up there last winter teaching school and the weather was so cold that that Boston girl actually set the schoolhouse on fire by spontaneous combustion—she was that warm by comparison. Cold? Well, if we could only ship the cold down to this country like we can the gold you would be playing golf on snowshoes all summer long right here in the city of Detroit."—Detroit Free Press.

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DICKINSON JEWELER AND ART DEALER NORTH ADAMS

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Are supplied and increased through the use of our

Beef, AND Iron Wine.

It is a perfect product, made just as the Medical books say it should be made. Only the very best Sherry goes into our Beef, Iron and Wine. Together with Liebig's Extract of Beef.

Price, 50c. per pint bottle.

P. J. MALONE,

21 Eagle Street.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15.

Matinee and night, the successful and great play,

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

Presented in a thorough manner and by a special company, with Carl Haskin in his original role.

Matinee at 2.30.

Reserved seats, children, 15c; adults, 25c. Evening prices, 75c, 50c, 35c. Seats now on sale at Bartlett's drug store.

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT



CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE WILL USE NO OTHER.

Telling People About Things

Getting business is merely a question of advertising. It is merely a question of asking hard enough, long enough and asking the right way—explaining what things are, what they are good for, what they cost and who sells them.

Alford

does this with Real Estate placed with him to sell. Advertises it and finds a buyer for it. If you have property to sell consult Alford and let him bring it to public notice for you. This advertisement is proving its worth every day. Would-be purchasers are showing their interest in Real Estate matters. Take advantage of this and bring your offerings to the front. Watch these columns for bargains in Real Estate—new properties advertised weekly.



Alford would like to know if you have money to invest in REAL ESTATE FOR PROFIT? 1898 ought to be a good real estate year and we may as well begin in January as to wait until April. You might look over this list and then talk with me about it if you are interested.

A large, new double house, 7 rooms each, modern, up to date, well located.	good condition, 5 minutes' walk from Main street, \$6,000.	pleasant surroundings. Not many of this kind for sale, \$9000.
A new 10 room house, 8 minutes from postoffice, well built, in good repair, modern improvements, Simmons boiler. Will sell for \$4,000.	A seven-room house with large lot. Cheap at \$2750.	\$5000. for a modern 8 room house in the Normal School district, hot air, Lot 66 x 192.
A neat little cottage of six rooms, in good location, \$2,400.	Three-tenement house in good neighborhood, large lot, \$3,500.	Another one that I can sell for \$4700, has 8 rooms and bath, heated by hot air. Lot 37 x 186.
A large double tenement house in	A fine building lot, 66 ft front by 150 ft deep.	A small house on the line of the electric road, South, about one-half acre of land, \$1500.
	A double tenement house that rents for \$19.00 per month that can be bought for \$2,500.	A farm of about 100 acres on the "Notch Road," one-half timber, balance meadow and pasture. No house, one barn, \$1800.
	A nine room house on the line of the electric railway, west, small barn, one acre of land \$3000.	
	A choice piece of residence property in the fifth ward, large house	

West End Park.

People who are contemplating the purchase of a lot at WEST END PARK should bear in mind that an early selection may have its advantages in the way of price, location &c. It is true there are 100 lots on this tract and it is also true that some of the choicest have already been sold. As has been stated heretofore, the property is piped for water, gas and sewer. Marion Avenue, the main thoroughfare through the property is fifty feet wide, with sidewalks 12 feet in width. No other residence street in the city can boast of so fine a street. As for prices and terms, THEY ARE ALL RIGHT.

Farm of fifty acres, about two and one-half miles from North Adams, house 12 rooms, \$3000.	The lots on the Sherman property, on the line of the electric road, west, are for many reasons considered very choice. They are on high ground, facing south, affording one of the finest views in this valley, and are large, being 75x200. There are five lots remaining on the north side of the street, five having already been sold.	well as on West Main street, adjoining Brown & O'Connor's store. Plans and prices on application.
I have one nice near-by lot that somebody will be sure to want this spring, but it will be a great deal safer to buy it now if you are looking for that sort of a purchase. It is 65 feet front by 140 feet deep, and can be bought for \$2500.	There are twenty lots on what is known as the Harlow Green property on West Main street, opposite the Fair Grounds. \$350 buys a good one.	This is a good column for real estate owners to advertise in if they have property for sale. Let me know your wants and I will advertise them.
There are still remaining on Richmond Hill, some very desirable lots which will be sold as heretofore at low prices and on easy terms. For nearby lots these are cheaper than anything in the city, and will prove a good investment for the modest home-builder, \$300, 400 and 500.		I represent the American Fire Insurance company of Boston, one of the oldest and best of Massachusetts companies. Prompt adjustment of losses guaranteed.
		I also represent the Fidelity and Casualty company of New York, which writes accident, employer's liability, general liability insurance, and fidelity bonds.

ALFORD, Real Estate and Insurance. 90 Main Street.



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many household trials by e

gaging a good plumber, a plumber that may be depended upon to do good work and use only best materials. Wherever it is possible, give our personal supervision to a work that we are called upon to do. In any case you will be satisfied. Every way. We guarantee our work as we want your patronage not now but in the future.

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MACHINERY. Steam
and Gasoline. Machinery stock in all sizes
six inches diameter down to 3/8 inch. Cast
iron and wrought. Always in stock. Cold Roll
Iron in Square, Flat, Round.
Pumps, and all shapes. Number to make
precisely. Always to be exact. Also
Our goods are without rival and our prices are
lowest of all. Telephone No. South Boston
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COMPRESSED STEEL SHAPING WORKS
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**For fall
and winter**

our new samples have been received. We embrace all new novelties and staples.

Fall and winter weights

Look over our samples before placing your order for a Winter Suit or overcoat. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed. Repairs, work, pressing and making suits or overcoats from cloth furnished by patrons.

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ESTABLISHED 1835.
Geo. F. Miller,
General—
Insurance
Room 5, Burlingame Block, North St.
This agency is the oldest in the city.

and strongest in Western Massachusetts
American companies, leading Foreign
representing companies.

Good Homes and Splendid Investments

Among the bargains I have for sale I
call) particular attention to the following:
A room house and 1 1/4 acre of land on R
view avenue.
A new four-room on Ashland street, one s
tenement house.
Good lots on Ashland and Harvard
regarding the above, desirable investments a
parts of the city.

E. J. CARY,
36 Ashland Street,
Real Estate Bought and Sold.

**Steam Carpet
Cleaning**

Carpets taken up, cleaned, and
laid at short notice. Try
the **STEAMING PROCESS**—it now
even look like new. Old car-

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Red Renovating a specialty.

W. R. CLARK & SON,
5 Broadway St. Telephone 10.
Orders left at Blanchard's Dye House
hagle St. will get prompt attention.

FOR
Medicinal Use

Every well regulated household should have on hand for emergencies a quantity of—

**Pure
Unadulterated
Whisky.**

There is so much adulteration in the goods that the only safe way is to obtain a reliable dealer. We have one that are absolutely pure and which cannot be excelled for quality, smoothness and flavor.

Single Domestic and Imported W

for the family table or the sick room.
Orders Promptly Filled.

John Barry
Holden Street.

I HAVE A
VERY FINE

**Building
Lot
For Sale**
at a
LOW FIGURE.

A. S. Alford,
99 MAIN STREET

REVIVING A GREAT CANAL PROJECT.

A National Water Highway From The Mississippi to the Atlantic.

SENATOR THURSTON'S PLAN.

It Is Proposed to Invest Postal Savings Bank Funds in Interest Bearing Canal Bonds.

Omaha, Jan. 4.—Senator John M. Thurston says he has a proposition to make for the disposal of the postal savings funds if a postal bank bill should go through congress. The reinvestment of the deposits is the stumbling block in the path of the bill, he says. To invest the money in our interest bearing bonds is at best only a temporary expedient. Mr. Thurston wants the money put into a great system of internal im-



SENATOR JOHN M. THURSTON.

provements, which will give the commerce of the west a waterway from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Thurston would revive the Hennepin canal project. But he would go farther than the advocates of that canal. They wanted the government to appropriate \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 for a canal from Hennepin on the Illinois river to some point west or northwest of the Mississippi; for the widening of the Illinois river and for the enlarging of the Illinois and Michigan canal, which was constructed by the state of Illinois in the first half of the century. Mr. Thurston wants a canal from the Mississippi river deep enough and wide enough to accommodate a

line surveyed a year ago by a government commission. The use of this canal would be the cheapening of transportation rates on the farm and range products of the west to points of consumption and export in the east and on the manufactures and imports of the east to the western states.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said the senator in conversation with me a few days ago, "that the government has got to undertake some day a scheme of internal improvements which will give work to the unemployed. There is no considerable number of men out of work now—that is, of those who want employment—but during the three years of depression I have no doubt there was an average of a million men out of employment. Labor leaders at times estimated the number at 2,000,000 and at 3,000,000. I believe it would have been better for the great mass of the people if the government had found employment for these men. The community had to support them in some way. Every idle man is a tax on the man who is working. And lack of work creates discontent, which stirs up a revolutionary feeling."

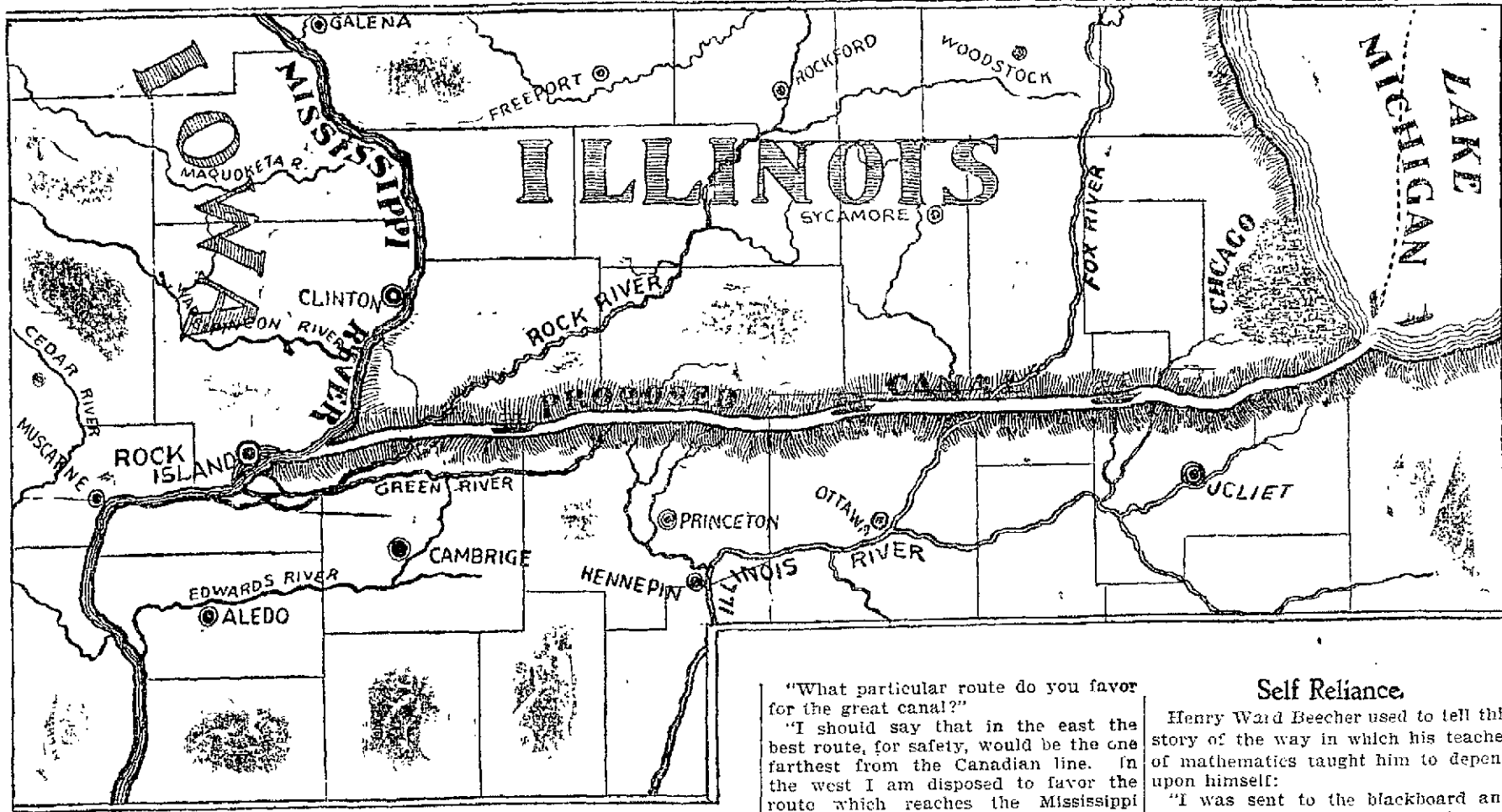
"The scheme of improvements, I think, will take the form of a system of waterways which will cheapen transportation and keep the rates of the railroads down to a reasonable figure. The canals of New York have done a wonderful work in the regulation of transportation rates in that state. When the Hennepin canal project was last discussed, it was shown that on roads running east from Chicago in competition with the water routes the freight rates were only one-half the rates on roads running northwest which had no water competition. Of course the enormous traffic of the east bound roads accounted for this in part, but the lakes and canals were responsible for much of it. "The experience of the lake carriers has shown that water rates can be cheapened greatly by using the largest carriers. Therefore I say that if the government undertakes the construction of a canal between the Mississippi and the great lakes, it ought to make a complete job of it by affording a channel

things are not done in a day. They must be discussed by the people. What must be done at first is to appropriate the money for a complete survey of the proposed route, with an estimate of the cost, so that the people will have something concrete to consider."

"Do you think such a canal could be made profitable?" "I have no doubt that it could. But suppose that it did not prove directly profitable. If we spend \$500,000,000 on a waterway system which will save the people of the whole country one-half of what they are paying for transportation, it would be a good investment if it never paid directly a cent."

I suggested that one-half the amount paid for transportation by the people

ple is concerned we cannot stop to consider how the interests of railroad stockholders are affected. New investments are constantly making manufacturing cheaper, but we can't stop to take into account the man who owns the old machinery, who may be ruined by the new. Railroad interests would suffer from the building of a great ship canal, but there must be in time a reorganization of railroad properties in this country. Almost every railroad in the United States is overcapitalized. The average would probably be 50 per cent. That is, the stocks and bonds of the railroads represent 50 per cent more than the actual cost of the road. In some cases they represent a great deal more than that. This is especially true



THE CANAL ROUTE WEST OF CHICAGO.

of the United States, according to the interstate commerce report, was about \$400,000,000.

"Of course I don't mean literally one-half," said the senator. "Suppose it saved 10 per cent of the amount. That would be 16 per cent on the amount invested in the waterways system. There has not been very much said about canals in recent years because the railroad in competition with them have got their rates so low that they shut the canals out. Suppose that result followed the building of a great ship canal from the Mississippi by way of the great lakes to the Atlantic. If the canal never carried another pound of freight it would have accomplished its purpose."

of western roads. Why? Because it was an easy way for the men who built those roads to make money. The increase was not entirely indefensible. Take the case of a man who built a road out on the prairie. Following the railroad came a boom in values. Real estate went up to two and three times its former price. Other values advanced proportionately. It was only natural that the owner of the railroad should increase the estimate of the value of his property on the same scale. In that way, in the many years known to the promoters of railroad enterprises, stocks were watered, and values must be scaled down. Railroads must be prepared to earn a fair return on their value only.



THE WATERWAY EAST OF CHICAGO.

ship of war. He wants the river and canal channels east of Hennepin made equally wide and deep, and he wants a ship canal opened from Lake Erie to the Atlantic, either by the widening of the Erie canal or by the opening of a canal to cross Lake Champlain on the

which will accommodate the largest ships. "Do you think this an opportune time for carrying out such a plan?" I asked. "In view of the condition of our finances, perhaps not, unless the postal bank law should be passed. But these

"As to the stockholders, I stated some time ago in congress the belief that railroad stockholders would be better protected if the government undertook absolutely the regulation of rates. Some people said they thought that a remarkable position to be taken by a man who

worked and struggled in the days of old. The days of gold. The days of '49."

FACTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

have yielded \$100 in precious metal. The gold that remains in the pan after the earth has been washed away is called "dust." Some of it is as fine as the finest sand, some of it in grains the size of a pinhead and some as large as a pea or the end of your little finger, but it is all known as "dust." Lumps the size of a hazelnut or a walnut and larger are called nuggets.

The gold itself is the measure of the day's or the month's or the season's profit. An ounce of it is worth \$20 about the mining camps. At the mint it is a trifle less. All stores are provided with gold scales, and the miners' dust is accepted as so much coin of the realm. As much as can be held on the largest blade of a penknife is worth from \$5 to \$7.50. But this small quantity is often only the yield of 30 or 40 pans. That is, if a miner can save in one panful of dirt the tenth of a dollar he is making fair wages.

Some of the gold is in such fine particles that it floats like a peppery dust and does not sink to the bottom under any circumstances. A considerable portion of such floating gold runs over the top of the pan and is lost. It is estimated that in the first placer mining in California about one-fourth of the gold was thus tossed aside. To this day Klondike men are engaged in panning the refuse dirt of early miners, and they make from \$1.25 to \$2 a day in the operation. In Klondike, where much of the gold is very coarse, the miners lose very little of the precious metal by reason of its floating away. Placer mining is the simplest of all processes for getting gold out of the ground, but can be carried on only where there is an ample supply of water. All reports from the Klondike agree that the best "digging" are in the beds of creeks, and that the farther down they get the richer the dirt, until bedrock is reached.

All this is a threadbare story to miners of the present, but more so to those who worked and struggled in the days of old. The days of gold. The days of '49."

The days of old. The days of gold. The days of '49."

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Modern Methods Of Placer Mining.

This is a homely illustration of placer mining: Take a bushel of coarse sand mixed with gravel, a bushel of earth such as you see taken from an excavation in any large city or from the country field, a considerable proportion of clay, a little cement, a double handful of shot, varying in size from the smallest bird shot to the diameter of a small marble. Imagine all these ingredients to be thoroughly mixed to the consistency of an ordinary compact soil.

Now, to extract the shot—which represents gold—in the least possible time and with the smallest expenditure of labor, the placer miner would tell you to wash away the earth and save the shot.

"All you need is a pan and vessel of water. Any sort of a flat vial from a soup plate to a dishpan will answer the purpose. The miner's pan is shaped like a cake pan with a flat bottom. When a prospector starts out, he takes one made of copper. Gather with your hands or a pick or a shovel a quart of this mixture of soil just described and put it in the pan. Fill the pan nearly full of water. The earth will be soon lifted into mud. Add more water. Then lift your pan over a very little and the soft mud will run out over the top of the pan. Continue the operation, and in 10 or 15 minutes the earth has run off and all that you have left in the pan is the shot, which, being heavier

than the earth, has sunk to the bottom, together with any gravel you may have thrown in originally. The work of separating the shot from the gravel after the earth has been washed away is very easy."

Substitute particles of gold for the leaden globules, and in a wild, mountainous country, with its everlasting snow line where the thermometer gently ranges from 20 to 45 degrees below zero, the men in the Klondike region have been doing just what has been described.

The miners have no other appliances but the pan and the water (melted ice) of the creeks in this new El Dorado. But the extraordinary yield of gold to the man there has been startling. In the creek beds they have picked up chunks of solid gold as large as a man's hand—simple nuggets worth \$1,000 or more.

In the language of miners, the earth from which gold is extracted is called "dirt." Any earth which yields 10 cents of gold to the pan is known as "pay dirt"; 15 cents to the pan is good, and 20 cents is rich. A miner working in dirt that runs 6 to 10 cents to the pan earns from \$2.50 to \$5 a day, as he is able to wash about 40 panfuls a day, the number depending on the character of the dirt. In Klondike the lowest yield to the pan reported is 20 cents. This would give the miner not less than \$10 a day for his work. Some panfuls

richer than that. This is especially true

richer than that. This is especially true

richer than that. This is especially true

had been for so long a time the solicitor for a great railroad. But I said to them that for that very reason I knew where of I spoke. The worst enemy of the stockholders of a railroad today is the traffic manager. Even under pooling and traffic agreements he pursues the cutthroat policy which has proved so injurious to railroad properties. His only object is to get business."

I asked the senator if he did not believe cities like St. Louis would suffer from the diversion of traffic to Chicago. "I think not," he said. "It would simply make the railroad running east from St. Louis reduce their rates to a point where they could hold the business. It would be a little hard on the railroads, perhaps, but it would not hurt St. Louis."

I asked the senator why the waterway by way of the Mississippi and the Gulf did not keep down rates on export products. "Because the business naturally follows the east and west route and at times will," he said. "No considerable part of our exports ever has gone or ever will go by way of the Gulf. No, the natural and accustomed route is to the Atlantic seaboard."

possibly two-fifths of the present cost of running the whole government. The Hennepin canal project received serious consideration several times at the hands of congress. More than ten years ago the state of Illinois offered to the government the \$3,000,000 state canal between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river on condition that it should be widened and connected by way of the Illinois river with the Mississippi. The distance from Hennepin to the Mississippi by the proposed canal was 61 miles, while by way of the mouth of the Illinois the same point on the Mississippi was 468 miles away. But congress, after having elaborate surveys and estimates made, let the project go by default. One point of difference was the choice of a western terminus for the canal, and that difference would arise again. Three routes were proposed. The cheapest and most satisfactory from an engineering view point, was the Marais d'Osier or Meredosia route, terminating at Albany, seven miles above Rock Island. Another route terminated at Watertown, 21 miles above Albany, and the third at Rock Island. General Newton and Secretary Endicott favored the Rock Island route, largely on account of the arsenal there and the consequent importance of the canal in time of war. The local interests represented by the three termini supplicated congress for years, and their failure to agree no doubt had much to do with the defeat of the canal bill.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

The Catacombs Now Lighted By Electricity.

The visitor to Italy complains of modern street tugs on the Grand canal in Venice and the new fangled ideas of cleanliness in the streets of Naples and the new quarters in Rome, but the height of the prosaic seems to have been reached with the illumination of the catacombs by electric lights. No more dim distances, in which one must take care not to be lost; no more monk guides holding lighted tapers; no more darkness, mystery and imagination. This being the feast of St. Cecilia, the catacombs of St. Callixtus, where the Roman virgin was buried in 177 A. D., were today for the first time all glowing and glaring with thousands of electric globes, illuminating even the most remote corners and giving to the whole a mundane rather than a mystic air.

These catacombs are outside the Porta San Sebastiano, on the magnificent Appian way, that the Romans called the Queen's road, and use the world renowned tomb of Cecilia Metella. St. Cecilia is not the only saint and martyr of the early Christian era whose name is connected with this burial place, for the remains lie there of several popes of the third century, as witness the original tombs of St. Anthimus, St. Fabian, St. Lucius, St. Cornelius and St. Euthychianus, who all sat in the chair of St. Peter.

Thousands of Romans and foreigners have today visited this sacred spot. The crowd itself formed a picturesque view, as from below one looked up at the pilgrims descending and ascending the long, steep flight of stairs or at the long processions of veiled monks and black robed nuns, showing in vivid contrast to groups of students of the German college in their scarlet gowns, a garb that causes them to be called in fun "the little cardinals." The corridors responded in echoes to the chants at the different altars, while there was a subdued hum from the less devout listeners. What would be unperceived by the visitor, if he were not informed, is that the five miles of corridors and chapels are not on the same level, but form three different floors, one under the other. The most interesting spot is where St. Cecilia's tomb was found, and where also stands a copy of the statue of the saint, designed by Maderno, representing her after her martyrdom. Next stands a most interesting marble tablet, the inscription on which was originally a pagan one dedicated to Mary as Aurelia. The Christians utilized the tablet by turning it and writing on the back a new epitaph to Pope St. Damasus.

Bones and skeletons of the ancient martyrs are found all along the walls, in three rows, one above the other. The lower room is the more disturbed, as almost every one tries to take something away as a sacred relic. But the electric light on these bones turns the catacombs into a museum.

An Unknown Land.

The immense territory of Tibet is so completely surrounded by mountain ranges of appalling magnitude, which, especially along the southern, western and northern frontiers, constitute formidable barriers against ingress. From the Pamir plateau in the extreme west ("the world's backbone") radiate the great natural ramparts which shut out India on the one hand and the Tartar countries of Bokhara and Turkestan on the other.

No Asiatic or western conqueror has ever dared to penetrate this mountain world, and even Genghis Khan, the scourge of Asia, whose ravages extended from Peking, in the east, to Moscow, in the west, was obliged when invading northern India to take the circuitous route via Kashgar and Afghanistan instead of crossing Tibet.

Secure on their lofty plateau and practically isolated from the rest of the world, the people of Tibet have remained undisturbed by ages and have developed characteristics for which we would vainly search in any race of the globe. The "Chinese conquerors" have not produced the slightest change in their mode of life or exercised any appreciable influence upon their peculiar culture.

Prehistoric Animal.

Some time ago J. C. Russell, a Bad River (S. D.) merchant, and Thomas Jones, a stockman, discovered the perfect skeleton of some huge prehistoric animal which in life must have measured at least 30 feet in length, shaped much like a crocodile, save that its hind legs were at least six feet in length and its five legs somewhat shorter. Its feet must have been over 18 inches long and nearly as wide.

The head had, unfortunately, become exposed to the action of the elements and was entirely crumbled away. A description of the fossil and a few of the bones were sent to the Smithsonian institution for classification, and in due time Mr. Russell received a letter from that institution informing him that his strange find was one of the dinosaur family, a gigantic reptile that existed in great numbers during the mesozoic era.

Where Socialists Invest.

Much amusement has been created in Germany by the discovery that almost the entire funds of the powerful socialist and anarchist movement in the dominions of Emperor William are invested for safety in Prussian and German government bonds. This fact has been brought to light through the publication of a financial report by the leaders of the movement appealing for subscriptions and complaining that during the last year the advances had been so heavy and the contributions relatively so small that the treasurers found themselves unable to invest the same amount of money in government bonds as in previous years.

A Bullet Set In Gold.

Perhaps one of the most peculiar presents ever made by a bridegroom to his bride was that of Maurice Gifford to Miss Thorold on the occasion of their marriage. The gift was a bullet, but a bullet which was extracted from the wound in his shoulder which caused the loss of his arm. The gold in which the bullet was set was dug from a graveyard in Mattheleland and was fashioned in the shape of a double hearted serpent, the heads supporting the missile, the whole making a very unique armlet.

What We Die Of.

It is estimated by a competent foreign authority that only 900 persons out of every 1,000,000 die from old age, while 1,200 succumb to gout, 18,400 to measles, 2,700 to apoplexy, 7,000 to erysipelas, 7,500 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping cough, 30,000 to typhoid and typhus and 7,000 to rheumatism. The averages vary according to localities, but when all are considered, the average as regards the population of the globe as a whole.

Self Reliance.

Henry Ward Beecher used to tell this story of the way in which his teacher of mathematics taught him to depend upon himself:

"I was sent to the blackboard and went, uncertain, full of whimpering. "That lesson must be learned," said my teacher in a very quiet tone, but with a terrible intensity. All explanations and excuses he tried underfoot with utter scornfulness. I want that problem; I don't want any reasons why you haven't it," he would say. "I did study it two hours."

"That's nothing to me. I want the lesson. You need not study it at all, or you may study it ten hours, just to suit yourself. I want the lesson."

"It was tough for a green boy, but it seasoned me. In less than a month I had the most intense sense of intellectual independence and courage to defend my recitations."

"One day his cold, calm voice fell upon me in the midst of a demonstration. 'No!'"

"I hesitated, and then went back to the beginning, and on reaching the same point again 'No!' uttered in a tone of conviction, barred my progress. "The next! And I sat down in red confusion."

"He, too, was stopped with 'No!' but went right on, finished, and as he sat down he remarked with 'Very well!'"

"Why," whispered I, "I recited it just as he did, and you said, 'No!'"

"Why didn't you say, 'Yes,' and stick to it? It is not enough to know your lesson. You must know that you know it. You have learned nothing till you are sure. If all the world says, 'No!' your business is to say, 'Yes,' and prove it."

The Longest Lived Animal.

With little doubt the longest lived animal in the world, says a scientific publication, is the giant tortoise of the Seychelles islands. One has recently been reported to the Zoological society of London by Walter Rothschild which weighs a quarter of a ton. Its known length of life is 150 years, its age previous to its transportation to the island of Mauritius being unknown. In 1833 the governor of Mauritius sent to the zoological gardens a tortoise weighing 255 pounds. It was 4 feet 4 inches long and had been in the island of Mauritius for 67 years. The exact age was known, for the tortoise was brought to that island from the Seychelles in 1768. At that time it was full grown; so that its real age was probably much greater.

The World's Laboratory.

At a meeting of the Institute of Electrical Engineers in London, recently, Professor Ayrton, in giving the toast of "The Scientific Skeptic," referred to progress made and observed that the shadow theory of yesterday was the orthodox belief of today and would be the recognized practice of tomorrow.

America be regarded as the electrical laboratory of the world. There a new scheme might be applied, even because it was new.

Builders say that walls built during a rainy season are the strongest, and that when mortar dries quickly it becomes crumbly and possesses little binding power.

New York Cloak and Suit Co.

Grand Clearance Sale of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks

Every Cloak in our Store must be sold at once. Call early for first choice. Every Cloak marked well below cost.

New York Cloak and Suit Co.
29 EAGLE STREET. NORTH ADAMS.

Butter Week at Benson's

We will make a seven-days' special of 500 lbs Vermont Creamery Butter.

at a price that will interest every bargain-wise housewife. Try Benson's Flour, "once tried, used always."

CITY CASH GROCERY,

Corner Main and Marshall. F. E. BENSON, Prop.

BUSINESS CARDS

UNDERTAKERS.

Simmons & Carpenter.
Furnishing Undertakers, No. 20 1/2 Eagle street, North Adams, Mass.

CARRIAGES.

Edmund Vadnais.
Carriage and Wagon Builder, Manufacturer of light carriages, sleighs, and business and heavy wagons, made to order at short notice. All work warranted as represented. Repairing in all kinds of factory wagons and carriages, harnesses, robes, and blankets. Center street, rear of Blackinton block.

LIVERIES.

Ford & Arnold
Livery and Feed Stables. Single and double teams. Coaches for funerals and weddings. Four or six horse teams for large or small parties. 72 Main st. Telephone 245-13.

J. H. Flagg.

Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable. Main street, opposite the Wilson House, North Adams. Nice coaches for weddings, parties and funerals. First class single horses and carriages at short notice on reasonable terms. Also village coach to and from all trains. Telephone connection.

J. Cuo.

City Cab Service. J. Cuo. runs a first class cab on all parts of the city. 11 p. m. to 1 a. m. Telephone 129-2.

MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Meany & Walsh.
Dealers in and cutters of Native and Foreign Granite and Marble. No. 10 Eagle street, North Adams.

Mrs. C. Hervey Frye.

Dramatic Reading and Teacher of Elocution and Voice Building. 29 1/2 Holbrook St.

Professional Gards.

VETERINARIANS.

Dr. George E. Harder, V. S.
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Office, Ford & Arnold's stable. Telephone 225. Office hours 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 p. m.

PHYSICIANS.

C. W. Wright, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. New Bank Block, Main street. Attending Eye and Ear Surgeon at hospital. Formerly clinical assistant at Central London Eye Hospital, also Assistant Surgeon at New York Turret and Nose Hospital. Glasses properly fitted.

R. D. Canedy, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon. Office hours 10 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 8 p. m. Residence 11 Pleasant st. Telephone and night calls at residence. Telephone 5-2.

A. Nigault, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon. Office 23 Summer street. Office hours 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone 23-4.

C. C. Henin, M.D.,
Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence 100 Main street, Bank street. Specialist in the diseases of children and women. Office hours; 9 to 11 a. m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTS.

John J. F. McLaughlin, D. D. S.
Dental Parlors, Collins Block Main street. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. Office hours 9.30 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

A. Shorrock, D. D. S.
Dental parlors, Kimball block, North Adams. Office hours, 9.30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 6, and 7 to 9 p. m. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain.

ATTORNEYS.

W. B. Arnold,
Attorney and Counselor-at-law. Office, Rooms 2-4 Boland Block, Main st., North Adams.

John E. Magenis.
Attorney and Counselor-at-law. Office Kimball block, Main street, North Adams.

Louis Bagger & Co.
Patent Lawyers. Patents obtained on easy terms. Office, Washington, D. C. John H. Mack, associate attorney in North Adams. Office 17 Main street.

James H. Thatcher,
Attorney and Counselor at law. Office Room 3, Kimball block, North Adams, Mass.

John H. Mack.
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in the North Adams Savings Bank Building, 71 Main st.

COASTING NOTICE.

The commissioner of public works, James E. Hunter, has set aside the following streets on which coasting will be permitted: Hall, Meadow, Lawrence avenue, East Brookline, Walnut, south of corner, East Main, east of Kemp avenue, and Dover street.

JAMES E. HUNTER,
Commissioner of Public Works.

BASKET BALL GAMES BEGUN.

Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows Win First Games of Series.

Basket ball was formally introduced to this city Thursday evening in Odd Fellows' hall. The four teams in the new league played their first public games, and for teams who have had so short a time of practice they put up excellent exhibitions. The Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias were the winners, the former defeating the Wheelmen 11 to 2, and the latter defeating the Y. M. C. A. 32 to 2. Both the winning teams have had much more practice than the losers, and showed it in their playing. The poor score by the Association was largely caused by the disabling of one of their best men, Thatcher, who had his knee hurt in the first scrimmage.

Probably few of the spectators understood at first the game they went to see, but they found the playing spectacular, enough to be interesting, and the game an easy one to appreciate. It was thoroughly exciting, and the applause was vigorous. The play is more open than in football, so that individual work can be seen more easily, and most of the crowd were strong sympathizers with one or the other of the teams. There were many women in the hall, and the game seems destined to become popular. The crowd was not as large as it will be undoubtedly when the beauties of the game are better known.

The players threw themselves into the games like old times, and whether they were passing the ball across the field or scrambling in a writhing mass of arms and legs on the floor they were encouraged by the enthusiasm of the spectators. The attempt to throw a goal was the signal for a chorus of "oh's" long drawn out in sympathy, while a clever bit of dodging occasionally sent the crowd wild with joy. The officials were not overly strict in the calling of fouls, allowing several things to pass which would be called on more experienced men.

The Knights of Pythias and Association began the playing, the halves of the two games alternating. The Knights were overwhelmingly superior. Thatcher, the Association's center and best goal thrower, had his knee thrown out of joint in the first scrimmage and his team was disorganized in its entire play. Arnold, the forward, and Chesbro, center, for the Knights, played the star games of the evening, the latter out-passing the whole association team at times. The association guards were inclined to be drawn forward, and nearly every goal was thrown with no interference from them. Throughout the game the losing team showed a decided tendency to stop and watch the attempts of their opponents to throw goals.

The Knights were sure in their passing, had good goal throwers, and showed the team work which results from their constant practice.

The two points of the association were made on fouls in the second half.

The line up was as follows:

KNIGHTS.	ASSOCIATION.
Formals, } r f,	lg, Braman
Harrington, } r f,	lg, Braman
Arnold, lf,	rg, Wills
Chesbro, c,	c, Thatcher
Hicks, } rg,	lf, Camp
Cleghorn, } rg,	lf, Camp
Bedell, lg,	rf, Lewis

Score, Knights 32, Association 2. Goals from field, Arnold 6, Bedell 5, Chesbro 2, Harrington, Cleghorn. Goals from fouls: Arnold 2, Wills, Lewis.

The Odd Fellows and Wheelmen were more evenly matched, and their games caused the most excitement. At the end of the first half the score was 5 to 2 in favor of the Odd Fellows, and only in the last part of the second half did the Wheelmen weaken and then let the winners score a safe lead. Every point in the first half was hard fought, and the Wheelmen showed to good advantage in spite of the little practice they have had. The backs guarded well, and the forwards on both teams were unusually aggressive. The line-up:

WHEELMEN.	ODD FELLOWS.
Gould, r f,	lg, Watson
Ackert, lf,	rg, Spencer
Post, c,	c, Rice
Byars, rg,	lf, Pierce
Meerworth, lg,	rf, Bartlett

Score, Odd Fellows 11, Wheelmen 2. Goals from field, Ackert 3, Gould 2, Post, Rice. Goal from foul, Post. Referee, Charles G. Wilcox of Hoosick Falls. Umpire, Arthur Noble of Hoosick Falls. Time, Edward Counts of Hoosick Falls.

Drury School and the League.

There has been considerable talk at Drury on account of the refusal of the league to admit the school team, but there is considered still a chance that they may be admitted. A meeting was held at the school this afternoon to discuss the position of the school. Whether the team is admitted or not, an inter-class series will probably be held, and a school team chosen to play with outside teams.

Y. M. C. A. Ladies' Night.

Saturday evening will be ladies' night at the Y. M. C. A., and the free entertainment will be in accordance with the following program:

Piano Duets—Comedy Overture, By Keller Bela

The Misses Shorrock.

Solo—Only a Dream, Miss Josephine Costello.

Reading—The Owl Critic, Miss Mabel Blossom.

Philomela Ladies Quartet—Welcome Pretty Primroses, By Perkins

Tenor Solo—Bedouin Love Song, W. A. Tucker.

Violin Solo—To a Song, Dr. R. Delog Canedy.

Reading—If you don't watch out, Miss Blossom.

Y. M. C. A. Orchestra—Golf Club March.

Philomela Ladies Quartet—Boom on the Rye, By Bishop

Solo—Selected, Mrs. Eddy.

Local Builder Gets Contract.

Notre Dame parish in Adams is to have a new convent and parochial school at their property in Adams and the contract for the building of the structure has been awarded to Alexander Pecor of this city. The work will begin next spring.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. FISHER.

Largely Attended at the Congregational Church This Afternoon.

The funeral of Mrs. H. G. B. Fisher of New York was largely attended at the Congregational church this afternoon at 1.30 o'clock. Mrs. Fisher's long residence in this city, her estimable personal qualities and her prominence in the social and religious activities of the community when she resided here lent a special interest to that sad occasion. The church was filled with friends who gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to one who had so justly held so high a place in their esteem.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. L. Pratt of Norwich, Conn., formerly pastor of the church, assisted by the pastor, Rev. W. L. Tenney. Mr. Pratt in the course of his remarks paid a loving and fitting tribute to the character and worth of the deceased and his words found a hearty response in the hearts of all who had known her. The singing was by Mrs. Hawkins and Mrs. Streeter, who very effectively rendered "Rock of Ages" and "Lead Kindly Light." John L. Howes was at the organ. The floral tributes, composed largely of roses and lilies of the valley, were exceptionally elaborate and beautiful. The bearers were E. B. Penniman, T. W. Sykes, George B. Perry, John B. Tyler, E. S. Wilkinson and George W. Chase, and the burial was in the family lot in Hillside cemetery.

In Memoriam.

The Fort Massachusetts chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution pay to the memory of Mrs. Fisher, the following tribute, written by the secretary, and resolution drawn by a committee:

"The circle is broken,—one seat is forsaken,—
One bud from the tree of our friendship is shaken,—
One heart from among us no longer shall thrill
With joy in our gladness, or grief in our ill."

"As a cloud of the sunset, slow melting in heaven,
As a star that is lost when the daylight is given,
As a glad dream of slumber which wakens in bliss,
She hath passed to the world of the holy from this."

On January 8, 1898, the day of our first annual meeting, came to us the sad intelligence of the first break in our chapter circle by the death of Mrs. Susan Frances Fisher. Mrs. Fisher, the wife of H. G. B. Fisher of the North Adams Manufacturing company, died at her home, 388 Madison avenue, New York city, Friday afternoon, January 7, 1898.

She was one of the charter members of the Fort Massachusetts Chapter, D. A. R., and a very enthusiastic worker during its organization. Mrs. Fisher was the daughter of the late B. F. Robinson and was born and reared in North Adams. She derived her eligibility to the D. A. R. on the paternal side from Captain Thomas Robinson and on the maternal side from George Whitman Eleazar Warner, a great-great uncle of Mrs. Fisher's, died in service, at Fort Massachusetts. She was also lineally descended from Thomas Dudley, first deputy governor and second governor of Massachusetts. Those best acquainted with her realize most that we have lost a most enthusiastic and devoted member.

MARY F. S. BURBANK, Historian.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove, by death, our beloved friend and sister, Mrs. Susan Frances Fisher.

Resolved, That we recognize the sad event as the ordering of the Infinite One whose wisdom is perfect and whose love is unchanging.

Resolved, That we bear united testimony to the worth of the departed and her many endearing qualities of mind and heart.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and relations of the deceased the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we present the family a copy of these resolutions, and that they be inscribed on the records of the society and published in the American Monthly Magazine and city papers.

MRS. ELIZABETH D. THAYER,
MRS. CALPURNIA B. LENCE,
MRS. MINERVA B. BOSS.

AT THE COLUMBIA.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" Tomorrow and "Old Lavender" Next Wednesday.

The presentations of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Columbia theater tomorrow afternoon and evening should draw large houses. Carl Haswain's company is a strong one, containing some of the original cast of the play, while the little heroes of the story, of whom the company carries two for alternate presentations are said to be child actors of merit. The story, although written for children, is one that appeals to older people strongly, and is one of the most beautiful ever written.

Another revival will be given at the Columbia next Wednesday. Edward Harrigan in "Old Lavender" will be welcomed again, and the pathos of the scenes of city life will undoubtedly be received as well as when the play was first put on. Mr. Harrigan's character acting as the convivial gentleman who is unjustly accused of a serious crime and discharged from his position to become a homeless wanderer, is powerful, and his lovable character has appealed to thousands of audiences.

The Guilman Concert.

M. Alexandro Guilman reached this city this afternoon from New York, and is staying at the Wilson house. His recital this evening in the Methodist church is one of the chief events of the season, and it is the only time that local people will have an opportunity to hear the great organist, since he has declared that he could never return to this country again. A large number of tickets have been sold, but as the auditorium of the church seats over 1300 people, there need be no fear that there will not be seats enough. No more tickets will be sold than the church will accommodate. The doors will not be open until 8. Mr. Howard, the organ builder, is also in the city looking over the organ to see that everything will be in perfect condition.

Petition for Reduced Fares.

A petition has been circulated among the working men of Adams who are employed in this city and ride to and from their work on the electric cars, asking the Hoosac Valley Street railway company for reduced fares. This petition is to be presented on the ground that the company allows reduced fares to pupils of the public schools, and asks for coupon tickets to be used by the men only when going to and from work. The matter has been under discussion for some time, and the signers have strong hopes that it will be granted.

The officials of the company, however, say that no such petition has yet been received, and that it would be impracticable to grant it at present. With the calls on the company for new equipment and the other expenses, they do not feel that the company is able to make a reduction to any one group of men, which would mean that all would have to have the same rates. The reduction to school children was made on account of a stipulation when the right of way in Williams-town was given.

Republican City Committee.

The new Republican city committee met Thursday evening in the district court room and organized for the coming year. C. L. Frink called the meeting to order, and R. B. Harvie was elected chairman. The election required two ballots but was made unanimous after the second. E. E. Brown was chosen secretary and C. L. Frink treasurer. The meeting was thoroughly harmonious, the Harmer men being satisfied with the selection of Mr. Harvie, who has announced that he will treat both sides absolutely impartially. The following were chosen as chairmen of the ward committees: Ward 1, A. M. McDonald; 2, W. H. Geddis; 3, R. B. Harvie; 4, H. J. Montgomery; 5, C. L. Frink; 6, N. B. Flood; 7, W. F. Gondette. The next meeting will be at the call of the chairman.

Universalist Church Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Universalist church was held Thursday evening and the reports from the various committees were heard with much satisfaction, each department being in a flourishing condition. The election of officers resulted as follows: Moderator, W. G. Cady; clerk, Rev. Frederick A. Taylor; sick committee, Mrs. F. A. Taylor, Mrs. Albert Whipple, Mrs. Anice Snyder; committee to organize calling committee, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Blanche Ripley, Miss Carrie Hines, treasurer, Leonard Thayer; deacons, Dr. O. J. Brown and Frank Eaton; morning ushers, Frank Wiley and Albert Whipple, alternates, Arthur Lee and George Montgomery; evening ushers, William Bishop and Rufus Brown, alternates, Roy Hoxie and E. F. Gibbs.

The Permanent Hamerites.

The Hamerites effected a permanent organization and elected officers for the ensuing six months in the hall over Johnson's store Friday evening. The meeting was called to order by C. A. Card. Lewis F. Amidon was elected president and Charles Briggs, secretary. A number of speeches were made, outlining the policy so far as determined of the organization. The intention is to support the present administration so long as it conforms to the wishes of the Hamerites. The organization will consist of a central body with dependent ward committees or clubs. The next meeting will be held next Wednesday night.

Illegal Liquor Selling.

Giuseppe Stefano was in court this morning charged with illegal keeping of liquors. Captain Dineen with Officers Whipple, Canning, Rossasco and Hill raided his house in O'Brien's lane and found a small quantity of gin and whiskey and a keg and 36 bottles of beer. He pleaded not guilty and the case was continued until January 22. The case of Sylvia Whitford charged with assaulting Lucinda Arnum with a dangerous weapon was continued to the same time. The defendants were held in \$100 bonds each.

No News of the Reed Case.

The men who are following the clue to the Reed murder have not returned to the city yet, and those who are best acquainted with the case have nothing to say further than what was stated yesterday.

BLACKINTON.

A very pleasant time was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Rose, Tuesday evening, when the choir of the Methodist church of Adams had a sleigh-ride and a few of the intimate friends from this place went to spend the evening with Miss Jessie Rose. The evening was pleasantly spent with music and games. Two prizes were awarded. Melvina Snell won first prize and William Knooks won second. At midnight a bountiful spread was served to some 45 friends.

BRAYTONVILLE.

The operatives of the North Adams Manufacturing company as a token of respect to the late Mrs. H. G. B. Fisher contributed a beautiful floral design brought from Boston for the funeral.

J. C. O'Connor spent a few days this week in Boston on business.

James Fallon has moved from Richview avenue into his father's house on Walden avenue. George Campbell, the former occupant has purchased the old Green property on West Main street.

Procrastination.

Procrastination is the thief of profits. Day after day it steals the profits of the man who waits until tomorrow to advertise. The TRANSCRIPT reaches people who have money to spend. It is the Home Paper of North Adams.

Ralph M. Dowlin Harnesses

HALTERS, HORSE CLOTHING, COLLARS, REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

SHOES AND RUBBERS all styles for all ages.

Gymnasium Shoes.

121 Main St.

Rock-Bottom Prices on MEAT.

This Week's Bargain Offerings at BROWN'S Marshall Street Market:

ROAST PORK, 8c.			
Fresh Pork Shoulders, skinned,	7c	3 lbs. Pure Lard,	25c
Shoulder Roast, Prime Beef.	10c	Smoked Shoulders,	6c
3 lbs. Pork Chops,	25c	Regular Hams,	8c
3 lbs. Sausages,	25c	Skinned Back Hams,	9c

.....CASH ONLY.....

And cash has great buying power at this market. You pay for what you get, and not for what other people get and don't pay for.

Special Saturday Sale of POULTRY!

We have received a large shipment of choice—

TURKEYS and CHICKENS,

Which we will offer at unusual prices. See the stock yourself and be convinced that no better opportunity is offered for a good Sunday Dinner at Little Cost than at this sale.

TOWER'S MARKET,

25 Eagle Street.

ZEISER'S Meat Market.

Cut Prices on Beef, Pork, Etc.

Vermont Chickens,	14c and 15c	Pork Sausage,	8c
Positively no Frozen Stock.		Skinback Ham,	9c
Pork, all kinds,	8c	Pork Tenderloins,	25c

ZEISER'S, 85 Main Street.

Formerly Metropolitan Market. All Electrics pass the door.

Green & Waterman's Furniture

The characteristics of our stock are elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortment.

It represents the best of everything in furniture and upholstery. We invite an inspection of our goods, all of which are marked in plain figures. There is no better time in all the year to select new furniture, or repair or recover the old.

Green & Waterman,

283 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

W. J. Taylor.

Boston Store.

A Good Thing! Don't Miss It!

At this season of the year in order to keep us busy we offer extra inducements to buyers. THIS WEEK we place the following special bargains in a Special Sale that means money saving to you. We invite you inspection and candid opinion of qualities and prices.

Household crash 3c, worth 5c. Brown and black crash 5c and 6 1/2c, regular price 8c and 10c. Linen damask 25c, regular price 30c. Extra quality damask 45c, and 50c, regular price 50c and 60c. Best Irish and Scotch damask 65c to \$1.25 yd. Towels, 6 1/4c, 10c, 12c, 15c and 25c, extra value. Napkins, a big drive. 75 dozen napkins, extra quality and size, \$1.50, worth \$2 doz. Turkey red table covers, 2 1/2 yds long 87c. Bleached and brown sheeting, lowest prices ever quoted.

75 Ladies' Jackets

(direct from a large manufacturer) must be sold. Prices were \$8, 10 and \$12.50.

Choice \$4.98.

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BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.